

Amendments to the Claims:

The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (Previously Presented) A multi-anode type photomultiplier tube comprising:
 - a faceplate made from glasses having an inner surface;
 - a side tube made from glass and having a hollow shape extending in a tube axial direction which is substantially perpendicular to the faceplate, the side tube being joined to the faceplate;
 - a photocathode formed on the inner surface of the faceplate in the side tube to emit a photoelectron in response to light incident on the faceplate, the photocathode having a plurality of regions, each of the plurality of regions being defined by a boundary therebetween;
 - a partitioning wall having a predetermined length extending from the boundary along the tube axial direction;
 - a plurality of electron multiplying portions provided in the side tube, the plurality of electron multiplying portions corresponding to the plurality of regions on the faceplate for multiplying the photoelectron emitted from the photocathode; and
 - a plurality of anodes provided in the side tube, the plurality of anodes corresponding to the plurality of regions on the photocathode for receiving an electron emitted from the plurality of electron multiplying portions, wherein
 - each of the plurality of electron multiplying portions includes:
 - a first dynode provided in the vicinity of the side tube for multiplying the photoelectron impinging thereon from the photocathode to emit a secondary electron; and

a second dynode provided in the vicinity of the tube axis for multiplying the secondary electrons impinging thereon from the first dynode to emit secondary electrons;

wherein the multi-anode photomultiplier tube further comprises:

a shield electrode provided between the second dynode and the photocathode for shielding the second dynode from the photocathode;

the photocathode, the partitioning wall, and the shield electrode are maintained at a same potential.

2. (Previously Presented) The photomultiplier tube according to Claim 1, wherein the shield electrode has an aperture, thereby adjusting an electric field in the side tube to reduce transit time differences among electrons which are emitted from the photocathode to impinge on the first dynode.

3. (Original) The photomultiplier tube according to Claim 1, further comprising a flat electrode provided between the shield electrode and the second dynode, the flat electrode having an aperture which enables an electron to pass therethrough to the first dynode.

4. (Previously Presented) The photomultiplier tube according to Claim 3, wherein the shield electrode has an aperture, thereby adjusting an electric field in the side tube to reduce transit time differences among electrons which are emitted from the photocathode to impinge on the first dynode.

5. (Original) The photomultiplier tube according to Claim 3, wherein the aperture of the flat electrode is provided with an electrically conductive mesh member.

6. (Previously Presented) The photomultiplier tube according to Claim 3, wherein the shield electrode has an aperture, thereby adjusting an electric field in the side

tube to reduce transit time differences among electrons which are emitted from the photocathode to impinge on the first dynode.

7. (Original) The photomultiplier tube according to Claim 3, wherein the flat electrode is maintained at a potential which is higher than a potential of the first dynode and less than or equal to a potential of the second dynode.

8. (Previously Presented) The photomultiplier tube according to Claim 7, wherein the shield electrode has an aperture, thereby adjusting an electric field in the side tube to reduce transit time differences among electrons which are emitted from the photocathode to impinge on the first dynode.

9. (Original) The photomultiplier tube according to Claim 5, wherein the flat electrode is maintained at a potential which is more than or equal to a potential of the first dynode and less than a potential of the second dynode.

10. (Previously Presented) The photomultiplier tube according to Claim 9, wherein the shield electrode has an aperture, thereby adjusting an electric field in the side tube to reduce transit time differences among electrons which are emitted from the photocathode to impinge on the first dynode.

11. (New) The photomultiplier tube according to claim 1, wherein the second dynode comprises a curved portion for multiplying the photoelectron impinging thereon and a back portion, and

two second dynodes in adjacent two of the plurality of electron multiplying portions are positioned to be joined together through the back portions thereof.